

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## DYING HARD.

Debs' Desperate Effort to Regain His Lost Ground.

## SEVERAL "REVIVALISTS" SENT OUT

To Rally the A. R. U. Forces to Continue the Strike.

## THE DICTATOR ABUSES EVERYBODY

Not in Sympathy With His Lost Cause—He Will Issue a Reply to Pullman's Statement and Promise That It Will Be an Aggressive Document—Chief Arthur, of the Engineers, Comes in for a Share of Debs' Displeasure—In the Meantime Peace Holds and the Government Still Lives.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The A. R. U. officials have determined to make a desperate struggle to regain for that order the prestige it has lost in the great strike now rapidly approaching a close. The executive board of the union held a meeting this morning, the object of which was to map out a course for the future. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to send out "revivalists" to all important sections of the west. Six agitators have been sent out Saturday and it was decided to augment this number.

"The names of those sent out Saturday will not be given out," said President Debs to a reporter, "for fear of their being arrested for inciting a strike."

It was learned elsewhere, however, that this morning Director Kern was sent to St. Louis to rally the forces there. Hogan was sent out over the Northern Pacific to stir up the employees of that company, and Goodwin was sent over the Northwestern line to use his influence with the employees of that system and if possible induce them to go out. These delegates are all members of the executive board of the union. Other emissaries were sent out to work with employees of the many lines entering this city.

After this meeting adjourned an enthusiastic meeting was held in Ulich's hall in North Clark street, President Debs presiding. He made a roaring speech, reminding one of the early days of the strike.

"The strike," said he, "is now more prosperous and more encouraging than ever before. We can and must win. The men who have gone to work will again come back to us and victory is ours."

"Grand Chief Arthur, of the engineers, is a scab jobber and he will go down in history as a traitor to organized labor. He instructs his men to work with scabs and tells them that scabbing is honorable. He is a tool in the hands of the general managers."

"The strike is weaker in Chicago than elsewhere," continued Debs, "but it will grow stronger, just as in the west it is growing stronger every hour."

Fifteen meetings were held in different parts of the city during the afternoon and evening, several of which were addressed by Debs. He will tomorrow give out a statement in answer to the one made by Pullman.

Mr. Debs said that several of his committee men had reported to him that Rock Island, Lake Shore, Eastern Illinois, Grand Trunk and Western Indiana men, would all be out again tomorrow. Nothing could be learned outside to verify this assertion, however.

President Debs visited the stock yards to-day and addressed a crowd of strikers, who have for the most part failed to secure their old positions. He urged them to continue the strike, which he declared was never nearer to a victory than now. The men agreed to stand by Debs, but at the same time expressed themselves violently against the men who have taken their places. The switchmen and engineers were especially loud in their protests against a surrender. The butchers also had bitter words, all these men having seen their jobs filled the day before by non-union and imported men. The opinion was expressed loudly that the war was only begun.

## MEDILL'S REMEDY.

A Law That Would Do Away With Strikes and Mischievous Agitators.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Among the replies received by the World to a request for views as to the results of the great strike was the following from Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune: "I believe the result of this strike will be of great benefit to the country. It is like a thunder storm that suddenly sweeps up, purifies the atmosphere, and results in a better supply of health-giving ozone. It will result in Congress devising laws whereby disputes between railroads and their employees will be harmoniously adjusted."

"I believe that in twelve months we will have laws on the statute books of every state that will provide for the peaceful settling of all future wage disorders. I think the contract system can be applied successfully by the railroads. Employees should be engaged under contract, and should hold their positions so long as they abide by the rules of the company and perform their duties faithfully."

"I heartily endorse the scheme wrought by the great brain of Bismarck in the German empire. I believe that congress should pass a law reserving a pension fund for the employees of the great railroad corporations."

"If a man is killed his family should be entitled to a pension. There should also be a clause providing for the payment of a certain sum when employees are ill. When this fund is established the men will take more interest in the railroad and its earnings. Strikers will not be known, for the penalties of striking should be dishonorably discharge and a loss of all interest in the pension fund."

"This fund would be a bond to hold them in unity. Mischievous agitators would find their occupations gone and the unions necessary would be unions of a purely benevolent character. This scheme

would not be confined solely to railroads. I believe that its success on the railroads would result in its spread to all great industrial corporations."

## ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

His Patriotic Comments on the Strike and Its Consequences—The A. R. U.'s Fatal Mistake.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, being asked what he had to say upon the railway strike today, spoke as follows:

"I dislike to speak of the Chicago strikes, because in so doing I shall blame labor, while, because of my deep sympathies with it, I should wish to have none but words of praise for it. Yet, in a momentous social crisis such as the one through which we are passing, it is a duty to speak aloud, and to make avowal of the truths and principles which will save society and uphold justice, and I am glad of the opportunity which a representative of the Associated Press affords me."

"The fatal mistakes which have been in connection with the strike is that property has been destroyed, the liberty of citizens interfered with, human lives endangered, social order menaced, the institutions and freedom of the country put in most serious jeopardy. The moment such things happen all possible questions as to the rights and grievances of labor must be dropped out of sight and all efforts of law-abiding citizens and public officials made to serve in maintaining public order and guarding at all costs the public weal. Labor must learn that, however sacred its rights be, there is something above them and absolutely supreme—social order and the laws of public justice. There is no civil crime as hideous and as pregnant of evil results as resistance to law and the constitutional authorities of the country. This resistance is revolutionary; it begets chaos; it is anarchy; it disrupts the whole social fabric which insures life and safety to the poor as well as to the rich, to the employee as well as the employer."

More criminal and more inexcusable yet is the act of murdering human beings or of endangering their lives. Labor, too, must learn the lesson that the liberty of the citizen is to be respected. One man has the right to cease from work, but he has no right to drive any man from work. He who respects not the liberty of others shows himself unworthy of his own liberty and incapable of citizenship in a free country, never can riots and mob rule and lawless depredation be tolerated. The country that permits them signs its death warrant."

"Riots and mob rule, such as have occurred in Chicago, do immense harm to the cause of labor and set back its advance for whole decades of years."

"I am far from saying that labor has not had its grievances in America nor that redress must not be sought. I would not respect the laborer who seeks not to enjoy all his rights and to improve his condition. But all this must be done within the lines of social order and law."

"As to strikes, I repeat the words of a labor leader, Mr. T. V. Powderly, they are nearly always failures, and should scarcely ever be resorted to, even when most severely guarded from wrongdoing."

"For my own part I believe the large number of men who join strikes are more to be pitied than to be blamed. They are led on by tyrannical and irresponsible chiefs."

"These strikes read a lesson to capital. Capital must, for its own sake as well as for humanity's sake, be mindful of its own duties and of the rights and interests of labor."

"Yes, I approve highly of President Cleveland's course in the strike. His prompt action brought state and city officials, citizens and strikers to their senses, and certainly, so far as he went, he had legal right with him."

"The position of the Catholic church is easily defined. She stands for rights and duties; for labor and for capital so long as both follow duties and the one allows the right of the other. But always and everywhere, and above all other civil and social interests, or considerations, she stands for public justice and social order."

## ANARCHIST MYRON REED.

The Famous Preacher Makes an Inflammatory Speech at A. R. U. Meeting.

DENVER, Colo., July 15.—Rev. Myron Reed delivered an address to a large meeting held under the auspices of the A. R. U., in which he declared he was an Anarchist. He concluded by saying: "Jesus Christ was not only an Anarchist, but was killed by the representatives of the law, the church and state for daring to practice humanity. Jesus Christ was an Anarchist and a Socialist, but I never read of his being a deputy sheriff."

"I look at this effort now being made by such men as Pullman to break up all organizations of laboring men so that they can deal with the workingman one by one and gradually get them down to pauperism."

"I have been criticized for saying that any man had the right to take his labor away from any employer, but had not the right to interfere with any other man for taking his place. I say now that he has a right to interfere if he does it in a peaceable way."

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Of Railroads—Dr. Dixon Thinks It Is the Logical Outcome of the Strike.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who finds a text for each Sunday's sermon in the events of the preceding week, preached in Association hall to-day on the strike.

One of the lessons learned from the strike, he declared, was that the national government alone has the power to break such a strike and raise the railroad blockade, from which follows the logical conclusion that the national government should own the railroads of the country."

## New York Laborites Discuss It.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Central Labor Union met in Clarendon hall today. The various leaders were blamed for the failure of the railroad strike.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, conditions favorable for thunder storms, variable winds. For Ohio, fair, except probable showers in extreme southern portion; cooler in southwest portion, with light to southeast. For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy; probable showers in southern portion; cooler in southern portion; variable winds.

## THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

(as furnished by C. Schaefer, draught, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.)

7 a. m.	75	3 p. m.	89
9 a. m.	75	5 p. m.	83
11 a. m.	75	7 p. m.	78
12 m.	69	Weather—Changeable.	

## SUNDAY.

7 a. m.	78	3 p. m.	91
9 a. m.	78	5 p. m.	84
11 a. m.	78	7 p. m.	78
12 m.	69	Weather—Fair.	

## WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses Waiting on the Tariff Conference's Action.

## THE COMMITTEE MAKES PROGRESS

Schedules That Have Been Acted Upon—The Programme for the Week in the House and Senate. The Utah Statehood Bill to Be Signed by the President To-day. The Provisions of the Measure. Polygamy Forever Prohibited From the New State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—There is no settled programme for this week in the house. Everything will be subject to displacement in favor of the conference report on the tariff bill, when one is agreed upon. The house managers, if a report is made this week, are not disposed to allow too much time to be consumed by debate, and especially if a disagreement is reported on the vital difference between the two houses. Though the time will be limited, it is the desire of the house managers to give sufficient opportunity for the leading house members to place their positions squarely before the country.

The absence of Speaker Crisp, who is expected on Tuesday, unless the condition of his son does not improve, makes the business of the house, pending the report from the conference problematical. To-morrow is suspension day, and Tuesday will probably be given to committees on judiciary. Further than that, however, no programme has been mapped out.

## THE CONFERENCE.

The tariff conference has now advanced to such a stage that it is impossible longer for the conferees to keep the main features of their work from their congressional associates. Much that has been definitely accomplished has reached senators and members not on the committee not in the form of rumors and reports, but as accomplished facts. As thus considered the chief features on which the conferees have come together are as follows:

Pottery rates increased 5 per cent, making the rates those of the house instead of the senate amendments the senate having reduced them. Glassware comes down to the house rates, the action in this case being the reverse of that on the pottery, for reasons hereafter stated.

The cotton schedule has been scaled down about 5 per cent. The woolen schedule has been brought down a considerable per cent, making it more in accordance with the house rates. The tobacco schedule has been brought back to the house rate, on important item of wrappers the rate being \$1 instead of the senate rates of \$1.50 and \$2.25.

The metal schedule has not been materially changed from the rates fixed by the senate. Neither iron nor coal has been carried back to the free list, as in the house bill, and while the decision is not final, there is every reason to believe that the senate rate of 40 cents per ton on each will stand.

The income tax has not yet been passed, but there is little or no disagreement except on the one item of limiting the tax to five years, and on this the conferees have not come together.

The issue between ad valorem and specific rates thus far has not resulted in as much of a return to the house ad valorem rates as was expected, as it has been found that in some cases the ad valorem rates were greatly in excess of the specific.

## SENATE PROGRAMME.

The only positive indication for the week in the senate is that the consideration of the appropriation bills will be continued. There is a probability that a day or two will be given to the Chinese treaty, and a possibility of the tariff conference report will call for attention in some shape.

Senator Gray, representing the administration, is very anxious to have the treaty disposed of, and he has expressed the opinion that it will be possible to get it up Tuesday or Wednesday.

Secretary Gresham does not conceal the concern he feels with regard to the treaty, and he has been reinforced during the past week in his efforts to secure early and favorable consideration by the presence and arguments of Minister Denby, who has visited the senate on two or three different occasions in that behalf. If the tariff conference report shall reach a considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the senate.

The balance of the week will be taken up with appropriation bills.

## WITH A GOLD PEN

Set in a Silver Holder the President Will Sign the Utah Enabling Act To-day—The Forty-fifth Star on the Flag.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Private Secretary Thurber has in his custody at the white house a gold pen set in a silver holder. The implement is from the artisan's standpoint a fine piece of work, but if it fulfills its mission it will never be dipped in ink but once. That will be on Monday, July 16, 1894, and it will inscribe the name of Grever Cleveland to the Utah statehood bill.

After the pen has done its work Mr. Rawlins, the delegate from Utah, will take possession of it, and it will be suitably engraved and enshrined in the state capitol of the new state with its other historical souvenirs.

The signing of the act does not make Utah a state but merely sets in motion the machinery by which she becomes one. December of '95 will probably be the time when Utah will be entitled to the forty-fifth star on the flag. The constitutional convention will meet next March to frame a state constitution, which will be submitted to the people for ratification at an election in November, 1895, when the governor and other state officers and a member of Congress will be elected. If the constitution is ratified, and if the President finds that it provides for a Republican form of government under the provisions of the act of Congress, he will issue a proclamation announcing the fact and declaring Utah a state.

One of the most crucial requirements of the state constitution, which was

evoked by the power of the Mormon church, is that it shall provide by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the state, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitants of the state shall ever be molested on account of the mode of religious worship, provided that polygamy or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

## NEARLY FORTY THOUSAND

Delegates Attend the Christian Endeavor Convention—The Great Work Mapped Out in the Mission Field.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has undertaken another great project, which is nothing less than an attempt to enlist all the members of that organization with the leading denominational mission boards in a wide reaching and thorough campaign to arouse the missionary spirit among all Christians. It is a missionary extension movement similar to university extension. The plan was evolved by S. L. Mershon, a Chicago business man, who became interested in the Christian Endeavor society several years ago. For two days he was in conference here with representatives of all the denominational mission boards. A meeting was finally held with the Endeavor trustees and the following resolution was adopted by the trustees:

"Resolved, That the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor grant to the Christian Endeavor missionary extension course their approval and endorsement as a wise and economical method of arousing in the young people an interest in the missionary work of the church of Christ; and that the United Society of Christian Endeavor aid in this by advising their state and local organizations to avail themselves of the plans of the Christian Endeavor missionary course."

The following committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect: Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, President Harper, of the University of Illinois; Bishop Fellows, Rev. J. Z. Tyler, Rev. Dr. M. Rhodes and Rev. Dr. G. O. Kelley.

Mr. Mershon explained his plan at the meeting this afternoon and succeeded in arousing much enthusiasm. He said that 5,000 societies had given \$135,000 last year to denominational missions. It was proposed to make the contributions for missions one million dollars this year.

At the Saengerfest hall meeting this afternoon Rev. E. E. Baker, of Dayton, spoke on "Systematic and Proportionate Giving to God."

This evening Rev. B. P. Raymond, of Middletown, Conn., preached in the hall and Rev. A. J. DeGrandis, of Brooklyn, in the tent.

These were the concluding services of the convention. Secretary Baer announced that the registration of delegates from outside of Cleveland numbered 18,700, and those from Cleveland 21,210, making the total attendance of delegates 40,000.

## FIRES AT HUNTINGTON

At An Early Hour this Morning Dozen Twenty Thousand Dollars Damage.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 15.—A disastrous fire was discovered on Ninth street near Fourth avenue at one o'clock this morning which destroyed a number of small frame buildings in which was contained the Daily Advertiser office, Page & Southworth's grocery and a small cigar factory. The flames communicated to the south side of the Florence hotel which was badly damaged, at two o'clock the fire is under control. The loss is twenty thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

## IRON AND STEEL STRIKE

Next on the Programme—The Amalgamated Strengthening Itself For a Struggle.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—Another strike is imminent in Pittsburgh and vicinity, but it will have no connection with the Debs movement. If predictions from reliable sources prove true, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will attempt on or about August 1 to shut down all mills here where puddlers are working for less than \$3.75. To accomplish this end assistant President Patrick McEvoy, of the Amalgamated, whose home is in Youngstown, has been here for some time organizing non-union mills and it is claimed the movement has been very successful. The work of organizing has been going on secretly, but the fact leaked out to-day. Non-union mills all over the country are said to be going through the same process. The movement for the present is said to be confined to puddling mills and is to be developed further in the future.

## Cholera in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—There were reported in this city yesterday 218 new cases of cholera and 60 deaths from the disease.

## Artist Plunged Dead.

MUNICH, July 15.—Plüchelm, a well known painter, died in this city to-day.

## BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Pullman strike leaders admit the strike, so far as they are concerned, is practically over.

Many Christians have been massacred in Corea, and the French priests are now threatened.

Forest fires in Michigan have rendered a hundred persons homeless. No loss of life is reported.

Ex-Postmaster Gentech, of Buffalo, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. Financial reverses were the cause.

Superintendent Carroll D. Wright estimates that the eleventh census cost \$10,385,077 up to June 30, 1894. The printing cost \$603,455.

A plot to blow up the czar's headquarters has caused the abandonment of the autumn manoeuvres of the Russian army near Smolensk.

Forest fires are raging near Egg Harbor City, N. J., and have swept over an area of 5,000 acres. Several country residences have been burned.

An effort was made yesterday by strikers to blow up a bridge near South End, Oklahoma. Soldiers guarded the bridge and the explosion did little harm.

## FOURTH DISTRICT POLITICS.

Hon. Warren Miller Has a Mortgage on the Republican Nomination.

Hon. Eugene M. Campbell, of Huntington, one of the best known of the political leaders in the shoe-string district is in the city on a business visit. He is sanguine of Republican success in the Fourth at the coming election.

Though the Republican nominating convention has not yet been held, that gathering will this year be but a ratification of the nomination of Warren Miller, of Jackson county, who is the universal choice of the party of the district. This gentleman, it will be remembered, nearly carried off one of the supreme court judgeship plums in '92, when all other Republicans were completely lost in the shuffle. The secret of Mr. Miller's success is his away-below-zero solidity with the farmers of the Fourth. There is a pretty contest on for the leadership of the Democratic Congressional "forlorn-hope" against the Republican candidate, between "Farmer" Capehart and Judge McCluer, and though the former has a "barrel" and a stable of horses which he boards with his agricultural constituents during the campaign, still the Parkersburg judge appears to have the call for the nomination.

Others of the Fourth district who usually figure as congressional timber have been switched off onto the state legislature side-track this summer. "Charley" Caldwell, the Wood county statesman who took Capehart's dust in 1892, will run for the house of delegates. Colonel James B. Menzies, of Point Pleasant, will run for the same office in Mason, and efforts are being made to have Mr. James A. Hughes, of Huntington, accept the nomination in the Sixth senatorial district. If any Republican can wipe out the immense Democratic majority in that district, Hughes is the man to do it.

## IN BROOKE COUNTY.

The Crops, Wool and Politics as Reported by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. A. W. Campbell returned on Saturday evening from a week's visit to Brooke county. He reports dry weather and much need of rain up there. The gardens and the pasture fields are especially suffering. Corn, however, still holds out well and promises a good crop. Hay and oats will not average above two-thirds of a crop. The wheat has a fine crop and is now all in shock. Fifty cents a bushel appears to be the expected price. Fruit will be scarce this year, particularly apples, peaches and plums. Pears promise fairly well. Wool is moving slowly. The largest grower in the county sold his crop last week for 17 cents per pound for washed and 12½ for unwashed. Another farmer sold a bunch of sheep at Pittsburgh for mutton (a yearling and two-year-old wethers) at the net price of 70 cents per head. Of course both farmers are disgusted. Such prices are new in their experience.

The Republican primaries are set for August 11. The prospects are that the Democracy of Brooke will not be in it to any great extent this fall.

## TWO FAIRMONT MEN

Badly Hurt by a Runaway Horse on Superior Street in Cleveland, Ohio.

E. E. Shinn, of Fairmont, passed through the city Saturday night en route home from Cleveland, Ohio, where he had been on a business trip with W. E. Bell, also of Fairmont. Mr. Shinn was suffering from the effects of a serious runaway accident he met with in Cleveland, and he explained that he had been obliged to leave Mr. Bell in the care of a Cleveland hospital, his injuries received in the same mishap being such a nature as to make his removal to Fairmont out of the question. Mr. Shinn was himself badly used up, having sustained a terrible cut on the left side of his head, while one of his hands was severely lacerated and his right arm and side were badly bruised.

The circumstances of the accident are related by Saturday's Plaindealer. A horse attached to a laundry wagon became frightened at a street car on Seneca street and ran madly down the street. Two women and a man were struck and badly hurt, the man quite seriously. The horse then turned west on Superior street and went dashing down the street, with the light wagon bounding from side to side. A cry of "Runaway! Runaway! Stop the runaway!" was raised and helped to clear the street. W. E. Bell and E. E. Shinn, two travelling men from Fairmont, W. Va., stopping at the American House, failed to hear the outcry, and started to cross the street in front of the American House. Both men were struck by the horse and went down in a heap. Mr. Shinn escaped with the injuries detailed above and was assisted to his hotel. Mr. Bell did not get off so easily, his fifth rib being fractured. He was taken to Lakeside hospital in Koebler's ambulance.

## GONE AFTER A THIEF.

A Pole Who Robbed a Countryman here Captured in Pennsylvania.

Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police McNichol left on the B. & O. road for Nanticoke, Pa., to bring back a man wanted here who was arrested there Saturday in response to a telegram. He agreed to come without a requisition. His name is Stanislaus Jakowski, alias Modjeski, and he is accused of stealing \$30 from Antoni Stefanski at their boarding house in the south end of this city some time ago. Both are Poles. Nanticoke is away up in Luzerne county, in the northeastern corner of the state, and the chief cannot probably get home before Wednesday.

## CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Third Session Opens at Plattsburgh. The Day's Programme.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., July 15.—The third session of the Catholic summer school was formally opened here to-day in the church of St. John.

At 10:30 this morning pontifical high mass was sung by the Right Rev. Bishop Gabriels, of Ogdensburg.

The Rev. John A. Waterson, D.D., bishop of Columbus, presided on the duties of Catholics in the presence of the great questions that are agitating the world to-day. He alluded to the causes of the present labor agitations and denounced the position assumed by capitalists who regard their employees as mere machines.

In the evening solemn nuptial vespers were sung, Bishop Waterson officiating.

## THE HOBOES IN CAMP.

About a Hundred of Them Spend Sunday East of Town.

## THEY HAVE NOT DECIDED TO LEAVE

But May Be Ordered Away To-day by the Officials—The Number Diminished Materially Since Their Arrival—They Propose to Capture a Train.

Saturday morning the fifteen hoboes of Kelly's army arrested by the police the night before were arraigned in police court. All but two denied that they had arrived with the army, but all were sent to the workhouse. Later another delegation, said to contain 112 of the tramps under Kelly's command, arrived in Benwood over the Ohio River road, having captured a freight train near Parkersburg. The Wheeling police refused to allow them to come into the city and the Benwood officers refused to let them disembark, and they remained there until nearly 5 o'clock, when the authorities here gave their consent to allow the men to pass through if they would go at once to a point east of the city limits. Benwood people paid their fare up to town on the street cars, and an escort of police marched them via Sixteenth street. They found a camping place on the creek bottom in a clump of willows, not far from the Stearns bridge, where they spent yesterday, quietly, washing their scanty clothing, playing cards and making and listening to speeches.

The men are not half so well fixed as Kelly's army was for cooking utensils, blankets or tents, nor did they fare as well here. It was said that Fulton people sent them a large quantity of provisions, but when an intelligence report or visited the camp last evening and found them preparing supper, their fare was pretty scanty. A little cabbage, some very inferior potatoes and not a great amount of bread seemed to make up the supply. Only one camp kettle was visible, and it was not very large, and seemed devoted to soup. The men are divided into messes, each with its own camp fire. There were signs that a neighboring potato patch had been pretty well culled. A small United States flag floated near the campfire where the kettle was.

In the speeches made yesterday the Wheeling police were roundly roasted. One of the men was asked when they expected to leave, and he did not know. A bystander suggested that they might catch a freight train if they walked to Elm Grove, but the hobo responded: "We'll get a train right here when we are ready to move."

He is probably mistaken in this view. A Baltimore & Ohio officer arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and went to the camp last evening. He said no freights would stop at Elm Grove to-day. They will all coal at Doggs run and take water in the city, and then run on past the Grove. It was reported last night, also, that the sheriff would order the army to move on to-day, and see that they complied with the order.

The men wanted to wait here for another detachment which was left at Parkersburg, but a telegram from there says that party was not coming.

"Last night 125 of Kelly's army broke camp at the pumping station and marched to the B. & O. yards, where they boarded the east bound freight. The crew told the hobos that the train was going to Beloe instead of out east, and started to go over the bridge. When the train arrived in front of the depot the hobos jumped off. The train was run up on the bridge some distance and the throttle thrown wide open. The train came too fast for the hobos to get aboard. When the army discovered the trick they threw rocks at the crew, but did no damage. They then left for Walker's station on foot, where they boarded freight trains during the day and went on to Grafton."

It was proposed as soon as the army now camped east of town is ready to move, to release the hobos in the workhouse and escort them out to join their comrades. When this was announced to the prisoners every mother's son of the fifteen declared he belonged to the army, though all but two had denied it on oath. If they knew how much better they fare than their companions in camp, they would probably prefer to stay locked up.

Large crowds of men, women and children visited the camp yesterday, the Baltimore & Ohio track being occupied by a continuous procession of people going and coming all afternoon. The spring in the old stone spring house beyond the tunnel has been almost drained dry by the commonwealers and their visitors.

## Coupon, Part No. 10

### MASTERPIECES

Art Galleries of the World.

This Coupon, with 10c, is good for Part 10 of "MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD." One part issued each week.